he was using could be placed. court was half emptied as the audience, after a copying the list of railroad stations mentioned laugh at his extraordinary words and expres- in the plan of mobilization, to which Dreyfus sions, soon became bored and went out.

M. Bertislon began his deposition at 8:30 a. m. It occupied the whole of this session, and will, perhaps, occupy a good part of to-morrow's seswhile M. Bertillon, whom the Dreyfusards, in hours of the session in explaining, in unintelli-The majority of the public, however, utterly unable to comprehend M. Bertillon's theories, had left the courtroom. Even "La Dame Blanche" abandoned her post.

In the mean while M. Bertillon, with gestures and in the shrill, high pitched voice of a quack at a country fair, continued his monologue, producing every minute some fresh paper covered with wonderful hieroglyphics, copies of which he presented to the judges, who carefully examined them. Their heads were clustered together, their eyes gazing on the long. wide strips of paper, while M. Bertillon leaned over their table, trying to explain his mystifying diagrams, which were afterward passed to MM. Labori and Demange, who, however, apparently did not derive much profit from their perusal. Dreyfus gazed at the scene with a look of stupefaction.

HIS DEMONSTRATION A FAILURE. The clearest utterance of M. Bertillon, during

handwriting of the bordereau "obeys a geometrical rhythm, of which I discovered the equation in the prisoner's blotting pad." The witness finally announced that he would give a practical demonstration of the writing of the bordereau, according to his system. Then he theatrically sleared the desk attached to the witness bar, drew his chair nearer, deposited his high hat on the floor, and, sitting down, began copying the bordereau. The audience watched him as he bent over the desk busily drawing letters. judges, too, gazed at him, until, at the end of ten minutes, the people and the judges became restlessly impatient, and Colonel Jouaust remarked that it was not necessary to copy the whole bordereau, and that a few lines would suffice.

A few minutes later, M. Bertillon rose, strode to the judges' table, and laid before them his copy. The judges, counsel, the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, and the clerk of the court clustered around in one group, eager to see the result. The audience watched this strange spectacle until Colonel Jouanst shrugged his shoulders, and then the spectators knew that M. Bertillon had failed to satisfy them. M. Bertillon noticed this, and said apologeti-

cally, "I was too badly placed."

Mattre Demange, of counsel for the defence returned to counsel's table, and, in response to a look of inquiry from Dreyfus, whispered a few words to the prisoner, with a shrug of his shoulders and a smile on his face. Dreyfus appeared perfectly satisfied.

Colonel Jouaust then, at 11:45 a. m., adjourned the court, and M. Bertillon packed up his belongings, and the soldiers carried them out.

To the newspaper men who crowded around Maitre Labori, asking him for his impressions, counsel said that there was a certain resemblance to the bordereau, adding: "But that is all. M. Bertillon only did what dozens could do. It only proves that he is a clever forger. That is all.' M. Labori to-day summoned ten new wit-

nesses for the defence.

THE TESTIMONY.

Rennes, Aug. 25 .- At the opening of the session, M. Gribelin, the principal archivist of the Headquarters Staff, requested permission to absent himself for twenty-four hours, owing to a Marquis de Gallifet, who desired to see him in Paris. This request excited considerable comment; it was suggested that the Minister o War wished to refresh M. Gribelin's memory which has been so strongly anti-Dreyfus. Then followed the reading of a medical certifi-

cate saying that Colonel Du Paty de Clam is too ill to leave his bed. Mme. Du Paty de Clam also wrote to the Government Commissary offering a written supplementary deposition from her husband.

M. Labori, after securing the names of the doctors who signed the certificate, asked the Court to appoint two well known physicians to report officially on Du Paty de Clam's condition Colonel Jouanst, however, declared it was use 'less to do so, as the condition of the invalid was well known.

ESTERHAZY'S CONFESSION.

Rowland Strong, correspondent of "The New-York Times." a member of the staff of "The Observer," of London, was the first witness called. He described at length interviews which he had with Esterhazy, saying that "The Ob- in the prisoner's chirography. server" offered Esterhazy £500 for certain documents and a confession that he wrote the bordereau, as published April 25. Replying to the Court, Mr. Strong said that Esterhazy, while admitting the authorship of the bordereau, said the documents enumerated in it had been betraved by Dreyfus to Germany.

M. Henri Weill, an ex-officer of the Headquarters Staff, was then called. But he was ing all idea of doctoring or tracing. absent, and his deposition was read. The facts in the case were published on April 20. M. Weill's statement, in substance, was that Esterhazy told him in 1894 that Dreyfus was inno--cent, but that this would not prevent his conviction, because he was a Jew. (Sensation.)

A brief discussion ensued regarding the character of Colonel Picquart's former orderly, Savignaud, who testified yesterday to posting letters in May and June, 1897, addressed by the

How hard a mother has to coax before she can get her child to take its first step. It is just about as hard to induce a confirmed invalid.

ing with weakness of the lungs, to step to health.

There is a lack of confidence, and

crushing experience of a former failure which depresses and discourages the sufferer.

In spite of doubts and former failure which

In spite of doubts and fears you will take the first step to health when you take the first dose of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It never fails to help. In ninety-eight cases out of one hundred it never fails to cure. Never mind about the symptoms. Obstinate cough, bleeding of the lungs, spitting of blood, emaciation, night-sweats, conditions which if neglected or unskillfully treated terminate in consumption, have all been perfectly and permanently cured by "Golden Medical Discovery."

Sick persons are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce by letter, absolutely without fee or charge. Every letter is regarded as sacredly confidential. Each answer is mailed in a plain envelope. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

"My wife was taken sick in August, 1597," writes Wm. Huelbig, Esq., of Benton, Franklin Co., Ills. "The doctors and neighbors pronounced her trouble consumption. I had two physicians but they did not do much good. She coughed night and day: could not lie down for coughing and she got down very low. I thought she never could be cured. Then I got four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and she took all of it, and is all right now. She is stouter than before we were married. She is taking care of the baby and does all the housework, including the washing."

stage as a roar of laughter echoed throughout | Colonel to M. Scheurer-Kestner, the former Vice-President of the Senate, who has been prominent in obtaining a revision of the Dreyfus case. same name who had a bad character.

gent men could follow his explanations, and the in the War Office, testified to seeing Dreyfus conviction of Dreyfus's guilt, reciting the facts An ex-sergeant, who was at one time employed replied: "It is true. But I copied the list by

order of Captain Besse." The testimony of the handwriting experts followed. M. Gobert, after testifying to the facts The courtroom presented a curious scene published on April 22 and April 24, vehemently protested against the insinuation that he was their most indulgent moments, describe as a an interested witness. He referred to his thirty "dangerous maniac," spent the three remaining years of service, during which he had reported on thousands of documents, and added, visibly gible terms, his "infallible system" of proving affected: "I protest against the term interested that Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau. expert.' But," turning toward the prisoner, "after all, I have no right to complain when I look at this unfortunate man now before you." (Sensation.) The Court closely followed M. Gobert's exhaustive story of his examination of the bordereau and his interview with Generals Mercier, De Boisdeffre and Gonse.

A POINT FAVORABLE TO DREYFUS.

He asserted that the handwriting of the bordereau was natural and fluent, but that it was | Dreyfus appeared to be stupefied by the comalmost illegible, whereas Dreyfus, even when writing rapidly, always wrote most legibly. The witness asked General Gonse if an envelope accompanied the bordereau, as he, M. Gobert, hall was riveted by the remark enunciated by wished to see what the writer's careful callig- M. Bertillon, in loud tones: raphy was like, explaining that the address of a letter is always in a firmer hand than are its contents.

General Gonse refused the request on the ground that the witness must not know the name of the addressee. The General also decided not to allow the bordereau to be photothe course of his demonstration, was that the graphed, alleging that if the War Office photographers were allowed to photograph it, all Paris would be acquainted with the bordereau the

next day. (Laughter.) Thereupon the witness remarked: "General Gonse, this is a very interesting confession." M. Gobert then suggested that the work be intrusted to the Prefecture of Police, where M. Bertillon is the photographer. Until then, the witness also said, he had never heard of M. Bertillon as a handwriting expert, adding that he became an expert for this special occasion, when he was called in the War Office. (Laughter.)

General Gonse, it appeared from the testimony, was greatly enraged when he learned of the result of M. Gobert's examination of the bordereau, and visited the expert repeatedly. The latter always insisted upon learning the name of the suspect.

"It was not proper," said M. Gobert, "for me to accuse any one without being perfestly cognizant of the facts, especially in circumstances of so grave a nature. I would not accuse any one anonymously, for to do so would be contrary to the law."

Amidst laughter in the court, the witness described how, from an examination of an official report on Dreyfus, from which Dreyfus's name had been removed, M. Gobert had the malicious satisfaction of telling General Gonse the name of the officer they wanted to arrest.

WANTED A REPORT AGAINST DREYFUS. It was after M. Gobert had refused to incriminate Dreyfus that M. Bertillon was intrusted with the examination of the bordereau, and, after a few hours' study, M. Bertillon positively attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus. From that time forward M. Gobert heard no more of the Dreyfus case. He was not asked to submit a report, but described to the then Minister of Justice, M. Guerin, the circumstances of the case. M. Guerin, continued the witness, intimated that "these were soldiers" affairs," which did not concern him as Chief of the Civil Judiciary.

Colonel Jouaust asked M. Gobert for a more definite criticism of the bordereau, and the witness replied that he noticed certain similarities between the handwriting of the bordereau and summons of the Minister of War, General De | that of Dreyfus. But there were many important differences which proved to him that Dreyfus audience, quite in the dark regarding the meanwas not the author of the bordereau, and his ing of the technicalities, punctuated the queer opinion had since been confirmed, "because it was now proved that the bordereau was the work of Esterhazy."

Replying to the Court, M. Gobert suggested that the judges compare the bordereau with a letter admitted to be in Esterhazy's handwriting, and dated from Rouen on August 17, 1894, and with documents written by the prisoner. "You will then unmistakably recognize," M. Gobert added, "that the bordereau is in Esterhazy's handwriting, and not in the handwriting of Dreyfus." (Decided sensation.)

The witness at this juncture identified the bordereau as the same which was submitted to him, and he proceeded to point out the identicality of letters therein with letters admittedly written by Esterhazy, saying that while the resemblance was not apparent in Dreyfus's handwriting, in Esterhazy's there were marked pecultarities of punctuation and the manner of beginning fresh lines, which were also noticeable in the bordereau, but which were not found

Proceeding, the witness traversed the old ground of the peculiarities of the tracing paper which it is known Esterhazy used, and said the date of the bordereau must be July 24, 1894. The expert refused, in reply to a question by the Court, to admit that the bordereau was written in a disguised hand. He said that it had been written with great rapidity, preclud-

GENERAL GONSE TRIES TO TRAP HIM.

General Gonse asked permission to question M. Gobert, and said: "In what army list did you look for the name of Dreyfus?" M. Gobert-I used the list which is generally

kept in business houses. The General pointed out that this list did not give the information claimed by M. Gobert. But the witness maintained that he had stated nothing but the pure and simple truth.

General Gonse having alluded to certain undesirable acquaintances formed by M. Gobert, the latter replied, amid sensation in court: "I emphatically protest against the insinuations of General Gonse. There is not a single word of truth in what he says."

There was a further dispute between General Gonse and M. Gobert over circumstances in connection with the witness's examination of the bordereau. M. Gobert said that Colonel d'Abeville was present, but the Colonel promptly advanced, and said that he had never seen M. Gobert before to-day, adding: "If M. Gobert's other recollections are as exact as this, the Court will draw its own conclusions." (Murmurs of disapproval.)

Dreyfus here declared in the most positive manner that he had never been at the Bank of France, where M. Gobert was employed, nor had relations with any one there. The prisoner reasserted that his sole desire was to know the truth. He admitted he had been engaged in various financial operations, but said he had never asked either for written or verbal information from the Bank of France.

There was a general movement of curiosity when M. Bertillon, the well known specialist in the measurement of the human body, was called, and the interest deepened when the chief of the Identification Department advanced to the witness bar. He was soon afterward followed by four soldiers and a non-commissioned officer bearing portfolios, drawing boards, and a variety of packages and paraphernalia, which were deposited on the platform, to the amusement of the audience.

M. Bertillon prefaced his testimony by saying his explanations would be understood only by a very limited number, and therefore he asked the Court to permit him to refer to documents

which he had brought, in order to make his evidence more intelligible. (Laughter.) The specialist then unpacked packages of photographs, plans, etc., and another table was brought in to

hold the mass of papers produced. In monotonous tones M. Bertillon proceeded to demonstrate technically how he reached the prove to the Court: (1) That the bordereau was a doctored document; (2) that it could only be manufactured by the prisoner; (3) that it had been written in a free hand by means of a keyword placed beneath tracing paper in such a way as to be quite visible.

The witness, continuing, declared that Drayfus did not have recourse to imitating Esterhazy's free handwriting, because it required too long to study, and he used the tracing process because it was easier to learn and more likely to be successful. With the view of illustrating his meaning. M. Bertillon handed round photographs of the bordereau, etc., and during the course of the demonstration the specialist advanced to the judges' bench, and with his finger pointed out illustrations of his theories.

AN ASTOUNDING REVELATION. MM. Demange and Labori, the judges and others gathered in a group around the witness. paratively incomprehensible jargon, and many of the audience left the court. Suddenly the wandering attention of those remaining in the

"We clearly have before us a fabricated document. The one word always rests upon the other, with a divergence of 1.25 millimetres and 2.25 millimetres. That is a phenomenon which

M. Labori watched the specialist for a few moments, and then returned to his seat, holding up both hands and exclaiming: "It is most extraordinary!"

M. Bertillon continued his explanations, and caused such a whirl in the brains of his hearers that Colonel Jouaust finally remarked: "We must have a few minutes' rest."

When the session of the court was resumed, M. Bertillon made further demonstrations. He compared words of the bordereau with words of the documents in comparison. Leaning on the judges' bench, he placed the entire bordereau over a graphic canvas, and proceeded to show that by doing so Dreyfus succeeded in formulating the principal rules which served to guide him in making his joining marks, adding that any copylst possessing a key to these rules could learn to replace the entire bordereau. The witness then proceeded to try to demonstrate the practicability of this.

"When persons are accused," he said, "It is not sufficient to meet the charge with denials, but it is necessary to prove that they have not done what they are charged with. In this case the handwriting was disguised. There is, therefore, presumptive proof that the prisoner is

guilty. After this M. Bertillon pointed out that five questions in the bordereau were traced in the same manner, and said: "I had reached this point in my experiments when I was summoned to the Cherche Midi prison by Major D'Ormescheville. The Major explained that he wished my personal opinion on cryptographic methods, sympathetic inks, etc., which might help the family of Dreyfus in corresponding with him. The request was partly due to the fact that a number of letters addressed to the prisoner by his family had been received.

THAT INCRIMINATING "O."

"During the course of the interview Major D'Ormescheville produced one of these letters. I had hardly cast my eyes on it before I was astounded to notice the same kind of a negative 'O' with which I had been so struck. It was in a letter from Mme. Dreyfus."

The specialist then pointed out how he found the same peculiarities of Dreyfus's handwriting in the letters of other members of his family, and proceeded to give a long and perfectly unintelligible exposition, designed to demonstrate that this proved the guilt of the prisoper. The expressions of the witness with peals of laughter. The members of the court martial evidently tried hard to understand, while Dreyfus appeared fatigued, but endeavored to follow the arguments.

'My theory," continued the witness, "was in 1894 considered by the Ministry of War to be favorable to the prisoner. If the defence accepted it, they said, the long magisterial investigation would have to be recommenced, and so"here the witness raised his voice and struck the table with his fist-"when the word 'grille' (perforated card used for ciphers) was uttered at the court martial in 1894 the prisoner's face contracted. When I spoke of the fabrication of the bordereau he exclaimed, 'Oh, the wretch! He saw me write then!"

"I did not hear the remark, but when it was repeated to me it was a revelation. For, if innocent, the word 'fabrication' would have de-

lighted instead of frightening him." THE PRISONER UNMOVED.

Drevfus listened impassively to this tirade. The audience again became animated when M. Bertillon announced that he would give a practical demonstration of how the bordereau was fabricated, by means of a keyword. The witness, seated at a table, began to copy the bordereau on a sheet of paper similar in character to the famous document. After a quarter of an hour Colonel Jouaust suggested that it was not necessary to finish the demonstration. M. Bertillon rose and showed the juages the result of his labor, remarking, "I was in a bad position,"

The audience concluded from this remark that the experiment had not succeeded, and the expression of the judges' faces seemed to bear out this opinion. The Court adjourned for the day at 11:45 a. m. At the close of the proceedings a crowd sur-

rounded M. Labori, anxious to know his opinion of M. Bertillon's imitation bordereau. The lawyer answered that, so far as he could judge by a hurried glance, it certainly had a resemblance to the original, but by no means any identity with the document. "But that is all," he added. "M. Bertillon did only what dozens could do. It only proves that he is a clever forger. That is all.

DE MULLER'S TESTIMONY FALSE. STATEMENT IN REGARD TO THE NEWS.

PAPER IN EMPEROR'S BEDROOM. Berlin, Aug. 25 .- The correspondent here of The Associated Press was informed to-day at the Court Martial Office that the statement made on the witness stand at Rennes yesterday by M. Mertian de Muller, a friend of M. Ques nay de Beaurepaire (the former judge of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation) that he had seen a newspaper, the "Libre Parole," bearing a postage stamp, in Emperor William's bedroom at Potsdam, and that on the paper were certain words in German, meaning "Dreyfus has been arrested," could not possibly be true.

It was pointed out that His Majesty invariably puts his desk in order before leaving his room, and that nothing is left lying around or open. But if he should fail to do so, it is the duty of his valet to put his things away. Be-sides, it was also said, the Emperor does not read whole newspapers, but only marked clip-pings, which, later, are incorporated in scrap

MYSTERIOUS LETTER AT LYONS.

Paris, Aug. 25 .- A dispatch from Lyons says that a bag has been found in the river Rhone there, containing a paper with this pencilled in scription:

"Labort to Lorimer, Basic, Nothing will be done. Dreyfus is innocent. Voluntary suicide. The bag was handed over to the police, but no

explanation in the matter has been forthcoming. There is a possibility that the inscription in the bag is a hoax.
Lorimier (not Lorimer) was the late Lieuten-ant Colonel Henry's secretary, who committed suicide at Basle, Switzerland.

MINISTER OF WAR COMPLIES. SENDS THE DOSSIER TOUCHING ON THE CONDUCT OF PATY DE CLAM TO RENNES.

Paris, Aug. 25.-The Minister of War, General Marquis de Gallifet, has transmitted the dos sier of the Tavernier inquiry into the conduct of Colonel Du Paty de Clam to the court mar-tial at Rennes, as requested by Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defence on Wednesday

CHAMBERS TO RETURN TO SAMOA.

HE SAYS HE IS ON A FOUR MONTHS' LEAVE OF ABSENCE-ADVANTAGE OF EX-

PANSION TO THE SOUTH. Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 25.-W. L. Chambers, Chief Justice of the Samoan Islands, is spending several days in this city on private business. He is in this country, he says, on a four months' leave of absence.

Regarding conditions in the islands when he left them, Justice Chambers said that they were peaceful, and had been so ever since the visit of the International Commission. But disturbances in the islands might occur at any time until their status was definitely fixed. Referring to the attitude of the Germans at

Samoa, Justice Chambers spoke cautiously, saying: "The Germans, whatsoever their attitude might have been before the visit of the International Commission, have been friendly ever since

that time, and we have no right to presume that they will act otherwise." On the subject of expansion he said: on the subject of expansion he said:
"I am surprised that the South, above all sections of the country, is not apparently in favor of the United States holding on to everything it has in the Pacific. With the Nicaraguan Canal to aid us, we of the South, with our expanding cotton, lumber and iron business, have a grand opening in the markets of the Pacific, religing the Philippines Samon and the rest."

including the Philippines, Samoa and the rest HONOR FOR SAMOAN CONSUL GENERAL Berlin, Aug. 25.-Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class on Herr Rose, the German Consul General at Apla,

Herr Rose left Samoa about June 15 for a visit to the United States. He arrived in Washington July 13 and reported at the German Embassy there

AN EXODUS FROM FINLAND.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA ON A HUGE SCALE.

London, Aug. 25 .- The St. Petersburg corresp ent of "The Times" says:

Emigration from Finland has assumed immense proportions. Agents are being sent to the United States. Canada and Australia to seek settlements. The Canadian Government has commissioned an expert to visit Pinland to make inquiries as to the advisability of accepting Finns as agricultural settlers. FINNISH DELEGATES IN CANADA.

SEARCHING FOR SUITABLE SITES FOR COLONIES OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN.

Montreal, Aug. 25 (Special).-Two delegates sent ut by the Finlanders who are planning emigration to this continent, in consequence of the policy of the Russian Government, have reached here, and will be joined next week by two more will then, in the company of an officer of the Department of the Interior, start for the Canadian northwest, with a view to securing sites for col-

The delegates have already been through Newfoundland, but their decision was that there was no opening there for their compatriots. Mr. strom, one of the delegates, says that if the Russian Government persists in its plan to Russify Finland and destroy the measure of self-government now enjoyed in that country there will be an exodus of large dimensions. As an indication of this feeling, the delegates state that within the last six months over two thousand Finlanders have quitted their homes and removed to the United quitted their homes and removed to the United States, where there is already a Finnish population of about one hundred and fifty thousand. The Canadian Government will no doubt do its utmost to secure this outflow from Finland, though it is likely there will be some opposition to receiving the colonists with open arms.

In the last few years there has been a large influx of foreigners, principally of Galicians and Doukhobors, and there are now many colonies of these people scattered through the Northwest. The Opposition newspapers have lately made a vigorous comparign against this immigration, asserting that

ampaign against this immigration, asserting hese foreigners will not become Anglicized these foreigners win not become America.

generations. It is quite possible that the Flins will be subjected to similar criticism, but it will have little effect on the Government, which is pledged to the policy of getting all the immigrants from Continental Europe that can be induced to

EARTHQUAKE FOLLOWS METEORITE.

DOUBLE NATURAL PHENOMENA OBSERVED AT OPORTO.

Oporto, Aug. 25.-At 1 o'clock this morning a meteorite crossed the sky here. A slight earth-quake shock was felt at the same time. No dam-age has been reported.

RIOTING IN AN AUSTRIAN TOWN.

FIGHTING BETWEEN A MOB AND MILITARY PARTISANS.

Klagenfurth, Austria, Aug. 25 .- The rioting which broke out here last evening in front of the palace of the Prince Bishop was renewed to-day. In yes-terday's conflicts between the military and the mob a number of persons were wounded and numerous arrests were made.

The Landwehr was called out last night to support the police. Later a large crowd made a demonstration in front of the Town Hall, demand-ing the release of the arrested persons, but by mid-night order had been restored.

Klagenfurth is a town of Austria, capital of Carinthia, on the Gian, forty-one miles north of Laibach. It is the seat of the Court of Appeal for the Government, and has a gymnasium, a normal school, extensive weolien and white lead factories, manufactories of silk fabrics and a large trade, It has about sixteen thousand inhabitants.

FATE OF A STEAMER'S CREW UNKNOWN.

SECOND OFFICER AND FOUR MEN OF THE TEKOA RESCUED-WRECKED IN THE PACIFIC

Valparaiso, Aug. 25 .- The British bark Iredale, Captain Plunkett, arrived here to-day from Barry with the second officer and four of the crew of the British steamer Tekoa, Captain Ford, which had struck on Staten Island, in the Pacific, on August 7. The fate of the remainder of the crew of the Tekoa is unknown. The Tekoa left Wellington on July 19 for London.

THE ARGUMENT FOR VENEZUELA. Paris, Aug. 25 .- The sittings of the Anglo-Venezuclan Boundary Arbitration Commission were resumed to-day. Professor John R. Solly, continuing his argument in behalf of the Venezuela case, said that while evidence of British sovereignty was absent, proofs existed of Venezuela's control. He devoted much of his time to an interpretation of the agreement of 1850.

PREFER EDWARD BLAKE FOR PREMIER. Toronto, Ont., Aug. 25 .- A movement is on foot among prominent Liberals throughout the province to persuade Edward Blake, member of Parliament for South Longwood, to leave the field of imperial politics and return to Canada and assume the task of directing the affairs of government in Ontario, becoming Premier and Attorney General.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL CLOSES. Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 25.-The eighth annual session of the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven closed to-night with a lecture on "The Songs of Italy" by the Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, of New-York City. The Rev. T. G. Gasson, of Boston College, lectured this morning on "The Building of Character in the Child."

The school has been in session continually since July 7, and this year's session now just ended has been by far the most successful in the history of the school. The daily attendance for the seven weeks has averaged over four hundred.

IMMENSE PROPERTY LOSS IN CHILI. Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., Aug. 25.-According to trustworthy reports received here from Chill, property valued at more than f1,500,000 has been destroyed in the severe storms that have swept the country during the last fortnight. BY WAY OF LABUAN.

A ROUNDABOUT REPORT AS TO THE CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN THE

PHILIPPINES. London, Aug. 25 .- The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company at Labuan, an island near Borneo, cables that trustworthy news received there direct from Manila says that an indescribable state of anarchy prevails. The Americans, according to these advices, occupy a radius of fifteen miles there; around the town of Iloilo they occupy a radius of nine miles, and around Cebu they occupy a small radius. The rest of the country, it is added, is in the hands

f the Filipinos. The correspondent also says that it is reported the Filipinos have murdered the crew of the steamer Saturnus.

A dispatch to The Associated Press from Manila on August 5 said the steamer Saturnus, of the Compagnia Maritima, coasting under the American flag, had been beached under the insurgent trenches at San Fernando, and had been burned August 2.

TALK AT MANILA OF END OF THE WAR. MAY BE PROLONGED MONTHS AND EVEN YEARS-INSURGENTS PIN THEIR HOPES ON CONGRESS AND THE PRESI-

DENTIAL ELECTION. Manila, July 22, via San Francisco, Aug. 25.-In Manila talk of the ending of the war deals no longer with weeks but with months and even years. Among the mass of people here, military nen and foreign residents, there is only one opinion. The whole effort of the insurgents for three months was to hold off the Americans until their ally, the rains, came. In this they have been as successful as they could have hoped. Unless affairs take some unforeseen turn, the Filipinos will resume the war this fall with fresh spirit and a replenished stock of arms and ammunition. shipload of arms, it is learned on good authority,

has reached them within this week.

Of money the leaders of the insurrection have no lack. They control the resources of a large and exceedingly rich country, and even though no were harvested for several years they could still obtain enough cash and supplies by impressing to their use the treasures of the church, the storehouses of farmers and manufacturers, and funds of private individuals-a system of levy which they have long enforced with considerable success. All the ships coming and going into the ports recently opened to trade pay heavy tribute to the insurgents. Much of the profits of this informal sort of govrnment are supposed to go into the pockets of the leaders, excepting Aguinaldo, who is generally acquitted of enriching himself by the present war; but when the public treasury becomes empty the politicians who are exploiting Aguinaldo may, if they see a possibility of success, consider the war a good private investment. Reports brought through the lines to Spanlards and Filipinos in this city are that the spirits of the insurrectionists are improving. Americans, like the Spaniards, must defer to

nature and rest on their arms most of the time while the country is a mud wallow. The generals are telling their followers that American inaction in the last month is due to discouragement and demoralization. The Filipino soldiers, according to these informants, are tolerably contented. Al-though the paymaster seldom appears, they are living as comfortably as they have been accustomed to, being clothed and receiving rations which an American soldier could not live on, chiefly rice, with only occasionally a little fish or meat. They are fairly well housed, having taken possession of the dwelling houses and public and church buildings in the towns in which they are quartered, and they add to their living by looting. Through the American secret service come

ent stories, that the Filipino Army is becoming decimated by desertion to the number of twenty or thirty a day, and the men are fast losing heart and are on the verge of disruption. Past experience with the secret service justifies a suspicion that many of its employes, most of whom are natives or Spaniards, are deeply interested in holding their places by seeming to carn their pay, while the refugees who come through the lines have been disposed to give reports which they think will please the authorities. Almost since the heginning of the war they have pictured the Filipino Army as on its last legs, and its collapse only a question of days. General Otis caused the country to be placarded with an offer of \$30 for each insurgent rifle voluntarily surrendered. If the Filipino soldiers were deserting by companies, tired of the war and converted to American rule, many of them might be expected to bring their guns into the American lines and receive the reward. The entire harvest from this offer, however, has been less There was a time when Aguinaldo's biggest army

hung in the balance, when its destruction appeared nevitable. That was when MacArthur had captured San Fernando, and Lawton was marching upon San Isidro, with the Filipinos scattering before him. Lawton had made himself a terror to the insurgents, because no obstacles stopped him. If the country was trackless, his men cut roads, and the General and his staff took off their coats and helped. When rations were not forthcoming they breakfasted on another inch of their belts and marched ahead, and they always managed to attack from an unexpected quarter, knowing what road or which side of a town had been intrenched, and pouncing in from any direction. With Lawton at San Isidro, the rebels feared he might sweep around upon Tarlac, where they had installed their nomadic capital, and catch them between two armies. All the archives, seals, glit triangles and treasure boxes were packed ready for shipment on the railroad at the first word of Lawton's advance. Lawton asked to be allowed to make this with the men and rations he had. But orders came to withdraw his troops from San Isidro and return to Malolos, leaving small garrisons at some of the towns he had captured. His retirement the Filiphos construed into a retreat, and from that day the sinking hopes of the insurrection seemed to rise. Luna and Mascardo, who had retreated northward from San Fernando toward Tarlac, brought their armies back, and proceeded to construct a horseshoe line of intrenchments around San Fernando, where, according to reports, they led their followers to believe they had MacArthur besieged.

The assassination of Luna was expected to bring and pouncing in from any direction. With Lawton The assassination of Luna was expected to bring

besieged.

The assassination of Luna was expected to bring the whole Filipino organization toppling down in civil war, but, while the usual stories of dissensions are heard, its only result, so far as outward appearances go, was to leave Aguinaldo the undisputed leadership. The Filipinos are encouraged by the handleap the rains impose upon the Americans and the departure of the volunteers. They read the American newspapers, and think the home sentiment against war is growing. Their policy after the rains will be as it was before—a campaign for gaining time and wearing out their opponents. They profess to imagine that Congress will declare against annexation. If Congress fails them, they will try to prolong the struggle until the Presidential campaign, with the expectation that one of the political parties will declare against imperialism, and hope that such a party may win. To whip them while they are pursuing such tactics an army will be needed that can move rapidly and strike day after day, following up a defeat without having to wait for rations, and thus giving the enemy time to reorganize. To capture them, most of the generals here think, cavairy will be necessary. Time after time the Americans have carefully planned movements which seemed sure to result in the rounding up of two thousand or three thousand rebels in a trap, but every time the difficulties of the country, the slowness of the wagon trains, and the superior against them, and when the several divisions of the army came together they have found a handful of obsequious brown men who announced themseives "amigos."

VIEWS OF EX-SENATOR GRAY. WHEN PEACE IS SECURED IN THE PHILIPPINES IT WILL BE TIME TO TALK OF GOVERNMENT.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 25 .- A dispatch to "The Pioneer Press" from Duluth, says that prominent among the arrivals here to-day was George Gray, of Delaware, former United States Senator from that State, now a United States Circuit Judge. He was a member of the Peace Commission to arrange the terms of peace between this country and Spain. Judge Gray was said to be the only man on the Peace Commission from the United States who was unfavorable to the proposition to purchase the Philippines, and he says to-day that have cheerfully come away from Paris without having done so. The views of Judge Gray on the Philippine question are interesting. Speaking on this subject this evening he said:

this subject this evening he said:

It was maintained on all hands that we must drive Spain out and keep her out. To do this it was absolutely necessary that we should maintain possession of the islands, provisionally at least. Before we could gather ourselves to see what should be done we were attacked. The fight in the Philippines, begun by Aguinaido during the armistice which was declared August 12, 1898, and continued till the treaty was ratified, is still in progress. The Americans observed the truce with Spain with fidelity, and Aguinaido, whose forces were armed largely with guns provided by Dewey, opened hostilities against the American troops, while the latter stood on their arms pending the ratification of the Treaty of Peace. When we have maintained the dignity and prestige of the American name in the Philippines, and have successfully repelled this attack, it will be time enough

to talk about the future government of those islands. I trust that a settlement will be made that will be entirely consistent with the highest ideals of American freedom.

ILLNESS OF ADMIRAL WATSON. SUFFERING FROM HEART TROUBLE CAUSED

BY AN ACCIDENT. Washington, Aug. 25 .- "The Army and Navy Register" in its issue to-morrow will say:

Recent letters from Manila mention the illness of Admiral Watson as the source of great anxiety to his efficers. The illness is the effect of an accident which occurred to his launch while he was on board on July II. The Baltimore, his flagship, has been for some time at Cavité, leaving Manila so as to escape the full force of the typhoons. Requiring to make a trip up the river, the Admiral started in his launch. A strong wind was blowing, and as the launch, the Undine, went under the bridge over the river known as the Bridge of Spain, the strong current, aided by the wind, set against the little boat and she was taken out of her course and thrown against a hawser from a sailing vessel, This rope carried away the awning, and, striking the smokestack, took that also.

Admiral Watson, sitting in the forward part of the launch and witnessing the full danger of the accident, showed no conscious appearance of having been startled excessively by the occurrence or in any way of having suffered by it. Later, however—in fact, before his return to the flagshipserious heart trouble developed, and in consequence he was regarded as extremely ill up to the date of the letters of the 17th. No one but his physician is allowed access to him, and all business of the fleet is forbidden. It is hoped, however, that the enforced quiet may restore him to his previous health.

NAVAL RESERVES CANNOT BE ACCEPTED.

NAVAL RESERVES CANNOT BE ACCEPTED. Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 25 .- Major Betts, of the Toledo Naval Reserves, and Lieutenant Gilson, of the Cleveland Naval Reserves, have made propositions to the Washington authorities to take the men to the Philippines for service. They are confident of a favorable answer.

Washington, Aug. 25.-Naval officials state that the reported proposition from the Cleveland and Toledo Naval Reserves to send men to the Philippines cannot be accepted by the Navy. There is no law for the enlistment of naval volunteers, and the only way in which the Toledo and Cleveland bodies could get into the United States naval service would be by enlistment as sailors in the usual

MAY ORGANIZE A COLORED REGIMENT. Washington, Aug. 25.-Great pressure has been

a colored regiment for service in the Philippines. The matter is still under consideration by Secretary Root, no decision having been reached. It is understood that if such a regiment is organized it will be officered by colored men.

TRANSPORT OHIO REACHES MANILA. Washington, Aug. 25 .- The following dispatch has been received at the War Department;

Manila, August Z.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Transport Ohio arrived this morning. No casualties. Five sick left at Honolulu.

OTIS. The Ohio sailed from San Francisco on July 2

with Companies C and L, 19th Infantry, and re-cruits, eleven officers and 726 enlisted men. PEACE UNION MEETINGS. Mystic, Conn., Aug. 25 .- About three thousand persons attended the third day's session of the Universal Peace Union and the Connecticut Peace

Society in the Peace Temple here to-day. At the morning session President Love delivered a brief address on the Philippine situation. Other addresses were made by J. H. Earl, of Boston; Mrs. Comegys, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hannah White, of Lebanon. At this afternoon's session the principal address was by William Lloyd Garrison, of Philadelphia, who took for his theme "No Compromise with War."

SELECTING VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS MAY BE ANNOUNCED TO-DAY.

Washington, Aug. 25 .- Secretary Root gave his entire time to-day to the selection of officers for the new volunteer regiments. The appointments are being taken up by States. It is expected that the quotas of New-York and Pennsylvania will be announced to-morrow.

The Secretary had a brief call from General Miles to-day, on matters connected with the Army. It is not likely that any more cavalry regiments will be organized, except the one which General Otis formed in the Philippines. General Otis has said that cavalry cannot be used to advantage in the islands, and, in his judgment, the two regiments of regular cavalry and the volunteer regiment will be sufficient to meet all the needs of the campaign.

SECRETARY ROOT TO VISIT SANDY HOOK.

HE WILL CONSIDER ORDNANCE QUESTIONS AND WITNESS GUN TESTS. Washington, Aug. 25.-Secretary Root has been

asked to decide several matters relating to ordnance which have been pending in the Department for some time, but has declined to take them up while organizing the army for the Philippines. now expects to sit with the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications at Sandy Hook on August 31, and will take up these questions and witness tests of the types of guns over which they have arisen.

DIED OF HICCOUGHS.

Matteawan, N. Y., Aug. 25.-Barton Fitzsimmons died in the General Hospital, Fishkill Landing, last night of hiccoughs. The attack began last Sunday, and, in spite of the efforts of several physicians, continued until he died of exhaustion. THE JOHN BROWN MEMORIAL.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 25.-The date for the Pos burial of the bodies of the comrades of John Brown at North Elba, Essex County, N. Y., has been changed to Wednesday, August 30. The ceremonies will begin at 2 p. m., and James H. Holmes, of New-York City, who fired the first shot in the battle of Ossawatomic in the Kansas raids in 1864, will make the chief address. This battle was fought on August 39, 1866, and on that day John Brown was seriously wounded and his son Fred was killed.

CARD SHARPS' BIG HAUL.

Watertown, N. Y. Aug. 25 .- A dispatch to "The Standard" from Alexandria Bay, N. Y., says; D. W. Bisnall, of Baltimore, who has been stay-ing at the Thousand Island House, at this place, since July 25, was last night swindled out of \$2,600 by a party of sharpers.

A NEW NOVEL BY J. C. SNAITH Lady Barbarity.

A Romance. By J. C. SNAITH, author of "Mistress Dorothy Marvin," "Fierceheart, the Soldier," etc. No. 271, Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.

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